THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1861.

☞ We have been authorized to announce C. L. Banner, Esq., as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Forsyth.

☞ We are requested to announce Robert F. Linville, as a candidate for the County Court Clerkship of Forsyth.

☞ We have been authorized to announce George V. Fulp, as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Forsyth.

☞ We learn that the 11th Regiment N. C. troops left Danville for Richmond last week.

Lieut. Swaim, who was on a visit to his home, in this place, a few days ago, in regiment in the hospital, but only a few seriously ill.

Lieut. D. Barrow, of the Forsyth Rifles, is attending the various tax-payings in the county, for the purpose of procuring recruits for Capt. Belo's company.

We learn that the following appointments have been made: Dr. J. W. Hunter, of this place, Quartermaster; Henry Barrow, Assistant. H. Shepperd, Commissary; Samuel C. James, Assistant.

☞ R. A. Caldwell, Esq., is a candidate, in Rowan, to fill the vacancy in the State Convention, created by the election of Burton Craige to the Southern Congress.

☞ Col. Fisher's Regiment of State troops left for Virginia on Thursday last. Destination probably Manassa's Junction.

THE STAY LAW.—The decision of the Supreme Court, pronouncing the Stay Law unconstitutional, will be found in this paper.

☞ The Confederate Congress will meet in Richmond, on the 20th July, Saturday.

"FORSYTH DIXIE BOYS."—A number of young men and boys have formed a military company in this place, and have partially organized. It is only a few days since their first meeting was held, and the company already numbers some thirty. The following officers have been elected:

Walter Bitting, Captain; I. T. Lemly, 1st Lieutenant; L. Butner, 2d Lieut., C. Winkler 3d Lieut.; H. Bahnson, 1st Seargeant; N. Siewers, 2d Seargeant; Thos. Pfohl, Corporal.

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.—Hon. C. G. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States, has appointed Commissioners for this State to obtain subscriptions to the Loan to support the war in which we are now engaged. Books have accordingly been opened, and the State Commissioners have requested a number of persons to act as Local Commissioners, among whom, for this place, we find I. G. Lash, Francis Fries, and R. L. Patterson, Esqs. It pays 8 per cent., the debt to be liquidated in ten years or sooner.

RICHMOND, July 12th.—Samuel R. Anderson, Gideon J. Pillow and Daniel S. Donelson, have been appointed Brigadier Generals of the Confederate Army.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.—We learn from the State Journal, that Hon. Thos. Bragg, Ex-Governor of North Carolina, has received and accepted the appointment of Aid-de-Camp to Gov. Clark.

Obsequies of Governor Ellis.—We learn from the Standard that a public meeting was held in Raleigh, on Tuesday, to make arrangements for the reception of the remains of Governor Ellis. Mayor Root presided, several gentlemen made appropriate remarks, and suitable resolutions were passed. On Wednesday morning, Mr. Clark, the acting Governor, arrived, and soon after the remains of his predecessor were received at the depot, conveyed to the Capitol, thence, with a large civic and military procession, to the Governor's Mansion, where suitable religious services were performed by the Rev. Dr. Mason. The body remained in the Mansion until Thursday, when accompanied by suitable demonstrations of respect, it was conveyed, by special train, to Holtsburg, Davidson county, and deposited in the family cemetery. Every mark of respect due the man or the office was cheerfully, yet mournfully, exhibited on the occasion. The Capitol bell tolled all day; half-hour guns were fired from the Capitol square from sun-rise till sun-set. The Capitol, the Washington monument, the Confederate flags, Fayetteville street, and the Executive Mansion were all draped in mourning. The stores and offices of business were closed, and almost the entire population were witnesses and participants of the solemn scene.

Fayetteville Observer.

Stockholder's Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders in the N. C. Railroad, held here last Thursday and Friday, elected the following gentlemen Directors for the ensuing year. On the part of the State, Messrs. Paul C. Cameron, D. M. Barringer, Wm. T. Dortch, John L. Shaver, Dr. Belamy, of Wilmington, R. Gorrel, Col. S. Hargrave, T. Hawkins. By the Stockholders, Messrs. Gen. McRae, Thomas Webb, C. Phifer, G. Mabin. P. B. Ruffin was re-elected Treasurer, and R. W. Mills, Secretary. After the election of the Directors, Mr. Paul C. Cameron was appointed President.

Salisbury Watchman.

Capture of Virginia Ladies.—WASHINGTON, July 15.—The two ladies, who, it had been charged, inveigled a short time since, Capt. Godwin, of a Connecticut company, and caused his arrest as a prisoner, have been arrested by the Federalists and are detained as hostages for Godwin's safe return. The frigate *Vincennes* has gone in pursuit of the Privateer, *Jeff Davis*.

Our batteries on Potomac and James Rivers are constantly threatened by the enemy. There was another reported battle about Newport News. Several war steamers were menacing Pig's Point battery, not far from Suffolk, Va., on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Lincoln's Army.—Secretary Cameron reports to the Federal Congress that there are 225,000 troops, regulars and volunteers, now in service, and 75,000 more not yet accepted. And that after 80,000 three months' volunteers go home there will still be 230,000 in service.

FOR THE PRESS.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

As the subject of "Vigilance Committees" had, at one time, in the history of the Southern Confederacy, attained considerable notoriety; and as some very zealous men advocated rather harsh measures against what they were pleased to call *"suspicious characters,"* the thought very naturally suggested itself to my mind, *where is the authority taken from to establish vigilance committees?*

The Constitution of the Confederate States, in clauses 15, 16, and 17 of section the 9th, is very explicit on this subject; and for the special information of these very zealous persons, I will transcribe these clauses:—

15. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrant shall be issued but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

16. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in case sarising in the land or naval forces.

17. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and District wherein the crime shall have been committed, &c., &c.

From this it appears that there is no law to sustain Vigilance Committees; and the sooner such Committees are dispersed, the better.

O.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 11.—The Federal steamer Quaker City has captured the Amy Warwick, with 5,000 sacks of coffee. The cargo is mostly owned in Richmond, Va.

Camp Correspondence.

RICHMOND, JULY 14, 1861.

Messrs. Editors:

We are nearing the enemy, and are, as it were, in daily expectation of a fight.

We left Danville yesterday in three differe[nt] trains, and arrived here in good condition.

Friday night last, we struck our tents [at] 11 o'clock, and laid upon our arms till 4 o'cl[ock]. The scene was a truly novel one.—Imagine a grove lit up by fires of straw and pine boxes, with 600 men (half the regiment started in the morning) standing armed, the rest engaged striking their tents, and you may form some idea of the appearance of our camp at that time. The beauty, however, of a camp in motion at midnight was marred, in some degree, by the inclemency of the weather, for it rained almost incessantly after our tents were struck, and the wind blew cold over the hills.

While in camp at Danville, we were treated very kindly by the citizens of that place, and found many warm friends. Some few persons, however, were disposed "to make the most off the volunteers," but the general bearing of the citizens towards the soldiers was hospitable.

Our camp at Richmond occupies the Fair Ground of Virginia. It is very [pl]easantly located, on level ground, overlooking [a] part of the city. It is enclosed by a very high [fe]nce, and the sentinels at the gate are very vigi[lant], so we have not much opportunity of "seeing the elephant" here. I however managed to take a stroll through a portion of the city, and found the most attractive spot, perhaps, to be Capitol Square, in which is the equestrian statue of Washington, a magnificent piece of workmanship. The monument upon which it stands is of granite, massive and well finished. It also has several pedestals, intended for statues of Virginia's noblest sons. There are now only three statues in place, to wit: Jefferson, Mason and Henry. The capitol and Governor's mansion, in this square, are fine buildings.

I have not seen President Davis, but he is represented as a small, spare-made man, and when mounted, riding a powerful iron-gray charger.

There are about 1,500 men here, but they are leaving, by the regiment. It is reported that we leave to-morrow morning for Winchester, the correctness of which, however, I cannot vouch for. The soldiers stationed here are leaving fast, and others coming in.

There are several of the captured vessels at the wharf, and about 300 Yankee prisoners.—The vessels are those taken by the "French lady" a few days since.

The churches and a number of private buildings are quite imposing structures. The market seems to be well supplied, and upon the whole Richmond has the appearance of a thriving place.

P. S.—A despatch has just been received, stating that 1,600 of the Southern troops have been surrounded and probably cut to pieces by 6,000 or 7,000 Federal troops, which has occasioned considerable excitement here. Whether the report is true or not, I cannot tell.

The health of the regiment is generally good, and we are all well satisfied and contented, and anxious for a brush.

If we get into a scrimage shortly, you will hear from me again, provided I weather the storm.

Your friend,

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Clarke, a member of Congress, from Missouri, has been expelled, in consequence of his having served under the Missouri State Law as a soldier.

Running the Blockade.—The Washington (N. C.) Dispatch, of the 10th inst., says: "The schooner 'Charles Roberts,' Capt. Fowler, arrived on Thursday last, with a cargo of molasses. She had been to the West Indies and successfully run the Lincoln blockade. She was chased, however, off the bar at Ocracoke and fired at. She gave up all lost and lowered her flag. The chasing steamer was sure of a prize. But when she came up, behold it was Capt. Crossan, of the North Carolina Na[vy]. The gallant Captain of the steame[r] the gallant Captain of the schooner [were] agreeably surprised. The steamer con[voy]ed the schooner in and she is now saf[ely] moored at the wharf of her owners.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10.

At 6 o'clock Tuesday morning, the sand batteries on Ship Island opened a fire on a U. S. war steamer two miles distant. The fire was returned. The enemy fired some 80 odd rounds of shell and round shot, which sunk in the sand and were used by the Confederates. It is believed that the steamer was struck three times. A shell exploded over her decks doing great damage, it is thought, as she immediately hauled off and put for Chandler Island, 12 miles distant. On the Confederate side, one man was slightly injured—no other damage done.

Coffee.—The rumor that the Yankees had attempted to re-take the coffee which the Southerners had landed from the wreck of a British vessel on Currituck shore, and that a fight had taken place with a detachment from the 2d N. C. Regiment at Norfolk, is false.—Our people got the coffee.

FOR THE PRESS.

TO THE YOUNG MEN OF FORSYTH.

Being a native of the good old county of Forsyth, and having spent the greater [pa]rt of my life in intimate connection with [its] citizens, I, like most persons, [un]ite a considerable county pride, [wh]ich I am sure can be of no [de]triment.—I would, therefore, in [or]der the fame of Forsyth illus[tra]te not more so than that of any other county in the State, like to give a few words of advice to our young men, of whom there is still quite a large number remaining, notwithstanding three Volunteer Companies have already left the county.

All of us must certainly feel more than proud of these brave and patriotic young men, who have perhaps bid a long farewell to their homes, their parents, their relations and their friends, in order to protect their soil from a marauding enemy, and to shield us, whom age and circumstances have rendered unable to join them, from the would-be destroyers of our lives, our [ho]mes and our liberties. They, together [with] the companies composing the [Fi]rst Regiment, will, no doubt, be [ca]lled to the "strife," and redound to the [ho]nor of the good Old North [Sta]te. They deserve our most sincere [pr]aise, our best wishes, and our most [fer]vent prayers.

But the question can be very properly asked: have as many young men of this county volunteered as ought to have done so?—Are there not many still staying behind without sufficient reason, whose service their country needs a hundred times more than their homes need them? This, I am sorry to say, is certainly so. But, young men, why should this be the case? You have already seen a portion of your associates nobly respond to the call of their country; and their prompt and ready action has elicited the praise of all their fellow-men. Have home and its dear associates any greater charms for you than they have for those already in the service of their country? Ought your native land and its benign institutions to be dearer to them than to you, who have in common with them enjoyed its manifold blessings, and by its protection have sat under your "vine and fig tree" regaled by the blessings of peace and prosperity? Has their country a greater claim upon them than upon you? Certainly not. It is true some must remain at home,—every one cannot be a soldier; but during such times as these every one that can volunteer without a very great sacrifice should boldly and determinately come forward in the defence of his native country.

Various reasons have been given why more young men have not volunteered.—Some have said, "wait until harvest is over, and then we will volunteer." Well [so]. And now that the very busy [sea]son has passed, we wish to see if they [are] willing to do as they said they [wo]uld.

[The] time is fast approaching when the [Sta]te will require very much of their [ti]me, making a very proper time for [the] young men to volunteer. Others have said that "their parents are opposed to their volunteering, or that they cannot give them up." Parents, in the name of your country, never dissuade your sons from taking such a noble step,—never let it be said that you were loth to give them up when their country calls for their services, but, like brave men, ready to make any sacrifice, bid them go forward to devote their lives, if it be necessary, to the cause in which we are so deeply concerned. [In] many families nearly every young [man] has volunteered, whilst in others not a [sin]gle one has shown his willingness [to] do so. This must not be. The danger, [as] it threates one family as much [as] it is common to us all. The [sa]fety of the poor man is in as much peril as that of the rich man.—Therefore let every family, (for it is its duty,) give equal aid to the defence of its home. No distinction must be made. I am sure those young men who have no great reason for staying at home will never be treated otherwise than with the utmost contempt by the patriots of the land. Let them look at the examples already made by men of hoary heads, especially by an elderly preacher of the 14th Reg't N. C. volunteers, who, it is said, holds daily worship in the camp, and is always at his post to do his duty as a private.

Next to our duty to our God is our duty to our country. Our country is now invaded by an enemy; and as lovers of liberty let us repel that enemy; let us free it from every danger now threatening it.—And the only way that it can be accomplished, is by a united and speedy action of the South. And I candidly believe that the quickest way of ending this war is by making the greatest resistance possible.

As to the success of the South no one can entertain the least doubt. In every engagement yet we have shown our great superiority both in Generalship and in bravery. Frequently five to one were arrayed against us, yet by the interposition of Divine Providence we gained the victory. We feel more than confident every true Southern man is willing to make any sacrifice in this coming struggle, and to say as did the Roman:

"To every man upon this earth
"Death cometh soon or late,
"And how can man die better
"Than facing fearful odds
"For the ashes of his fathers
"And the temples of his Gods,
"And for the tender mother
"Who dandled him to rest,
"And for the wife who nurses
"His baby at her breast,
"And for the holy maidens,
"Who feed the eternal flame
"To save them from false Sextus,
"Who wrought the deed of shame."

AMICUS.

LATE WAR NEWS.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

We have news by passengers, who arrived yesterday from Staunton, of an attack upon Gen. Garnett's forces by the enemy. A special messenger had arrived in Staunton at 2 o'clock Sunday morning, bearing a letter from Col. W. C. Scott to Maj. M. G. Harman, stating that Camp Garnett had been attacked by the enemy in large numbers. Gen. Garnett had retreated to Hardy, finding his force too small to hold out against the enemy.

The command of Col. Pegram (late Col. Heath's) was surrounded, and their retreat entirely cut off by the enemy. Col. Pegram is reported to have been mortally wounded, and his men are said to have suffered badly from the enemy, who rushed upon them in overpowering numbers. It is said that the enemy was some ten thousand strong, while the forces under Gen. Garnett are reported not to have exceeded fifteen hundred.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—McClelland's Official Dispatches confirms the death of Gen. Garnett with two hundred of his men killed and one thousand prisoners taken, with 7 Guns.

FROM THE WEST—CONFEDERATES DEFEATED.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—A special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette reports Laurel Hill evacuated on the night of the 11th.

The rear guard of the Confederates were overtaken by the advance of the Federalists, on the 12th when an engagement took place to cover the retreating column.

Gen. Garnett (Confederate,) was killed. Col. Ramsay, of Georgia, succeeded Garnett and the pursuit ceased.

The result of the whole affair is, Laurel Hill camp equipments, 40 baggage wagons, the field chest, two regimental colors, four Georgia Captains and Lieutenants were captured with 20 men.

Gen. Garnett's body is at the headquarters awaiting orders from Richmond.

NOTE.—The above dispatch does not agree with one dated from Washington.—*Bulletin.*

All of the Companies in this engagement were Virginians.

Beverly was taken possession of by the Federalists on Friday, at noon.

MEMPHIS, July 15.—News from Little Rock reached here yesterday, via Pocahontas, which states that McCulloch, with 12,000 men, attacked 14,000 Federalists, at Springfield, killing 900 Federalists. An unconditional surrender was made.

Two hundred of the Confederate forces killed.

Attack upon Fort Hatteras and Oregon Inlet.—We learn that the rumor is certainly correct, that on Wednesday last, a Lincoln war-steamer attacked our battery at Hatteras, and that she was gallantly repulsed. Eleven shots were exchanged, none doing our men any damage. The steamer, supposed to be the "Wabash," 44 guns, it is thought was damaged, as she soon abandoned the fight and put to sea.

We also learn that Judge Biggs brings the information, that an attack was made last week upon our small force, a single company stationed at Oregon Inlet, about 40 miles above Hatteras and near Roanoke Island, who were compelled to seek shelter from the shells of the enemy. We fear our coast at that point is much exposed.—*Standard.*

NORTHERN CONGRESS.—The bill appropriating $5,750,000 for the payment of volunteers, passed.

The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means reported that the Committee was disposed to give the Government everything it asked.

Mr. Washburn's Force bill was passed. The House also passed the Loan bills—10 nays.

A resolution has also been passed expelling certain named Southern Senators—10 nays.

In the House, Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, offered an amendment to one of the appropriation bills, to the effect that no portion of the money so appropriated shall be used for the subjugation of any State, or for holding any States as a conquered province, or for the interference of slavery in any of the States. The amendment was rejected.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—In the Senate, the bill providing for additional paymasters and the Force bill were passed.

In the House the Civil Appropriation bill and the bill authorising the raising of 500,000 volunteers were passed.

This body was endeavoring to get ready to adjourn this week.

WAR RUMORS AND FACTS.

The most important news we give this morning is from Missouri. The reported battle near Carthage, between the State troops and Gen. Zeigle's forces, is confirmed.

Passengers by the Central train yesterday report some interesting proceedings in Patterson's camp at Martinsburg. Some 4,000 Pennsylvanians, who enlisted for three months, made up their minds to leave and go home. One account says objection was made, and a fight took place, in which a considerable number of useless lives were lost. We cannot vouch for the accuracy of the last mentioned report, but have no doubt that the three months' men determined to leave the service.

From Western and Northwestern Virginia the accounts are vague. A dispatch from Cincinnati makes it appear that Capt. O. J. Wise, of the Blues, had captured three companies of Federalists. It is probable that an engagement has taken place in the neighborhood of Laurel Hill, between Gen. Garnett's Confederate forces and the Federalists, as the Cincinnati telegrams inform us that they were approaching each other at last accounts.

In consequence of Gen. Scott's order for the suppression of telegraphic dispatches, we have nothing from the Northern Associated Press relative to the army movements on the Potomac.

Col. Thomas, the intrepid Marylander, has been indicted for treason and piracy.

The captured Hessians are hard at work on our fortifications at Winchester.

Richmond Dispatch, 18th.

THE BATTLE IN MISSOURI.—ST. LOUIS, July 11.—The Democrat of this city, in noticing the battle which took place on Saturday, says, "that General Zeigle's Federal forces were 1,200 men and ten pieces of cannon, while the Southerners had 8000 men and seven pieces of artillery, and many horsemen.

Col. Wolfe was killed. The battle took place on the 6th inst., about 30 miles from Springfield."

The State Journal says,—

"A dispatch received last night says a fight in the Southwest commenced at ten o'clock between the State troops and the Federalists under Gen. Zeigle and others at a point twelve miles beyond Carthage. It resulted in the Federal troops being completely routed with great slaughter. The retreating Federals were pursued fourteen miles, and as night approached were captured.

The Journal further learns by a letter from Gen. Parsons that after pursuing and surrounding Gen. Zeigle and his forces, Zeigle desired to stipulate for the surrender of his men, but not their arms. Gen. Parsons insisted on an unconditional surrender, which was complied with.

Among the federalists killed were Cols. B. Gratz Brown and Solomon Kallman Wolfe.

QUINCY, ILL., July 10.—The Missouri State cavalry have made a decided impression at Monroe Station, Mo. They routed the Federalists, burnt the station-house, six coaches, eighteen cars, and tore up the railway track on each side of the town. A messenger who was dispatched here for assistance reports that Col. Smith and fifty Federals have been taken prisoners.

QUINCY, ILL., July 12th.—Capt. McAllister and five men of the 10th Illinois regiment under Col. Smith, were killed seven miles this side of Monroe station, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad. The regiment was caught in an ambush. A thousand cavalry and infantry leave for Col. Smith's succor.

BUCKHANNON, Va., July 12th.—Skirmishing continues; four of the invaders killed. Palmyra has been burned.

Death of Wm. Boylan, Esq.—We regret to have to announce the death of Wm. Boylan, Esq., of Raleigh. He expired at his residence on Monday evening last, in the 85th year of his age. Mr. Boylan was well known as one of our oldest, most useful, and most respected citizens. We have time only to-day to announce his death. We trust some friend will do justice to his long life and to his memory.

Standard.

Gov. Letcher, we observe, issued a proclamation, on the 15th, calling into immediate service the militia of all the counties north of the James river and east of the Blue Ridge, and all in the valley north of James river.

On Friday last the Federal forces near Manassas Junction made an advance of three miles towards the Confederate lines, a battle was thought to be near at hand.

The 3d and 4th N. C. Regiments near Suffolk, and Col. Pryor's Regiment, had been formed into a Brigade and placed under the command of Gen. Pemberton.

LOUISVILLE, July 16.—The Louisville papers dated 13th, three days distant from the Seat of War, place the billigerants following the State forces in three columns, 1000 each, under Jackson, advancing towards Jefferson City.—Those under Rains and Parsons, and under Price and McCulloch, have driven the concentrated Federal forces into a neck of land between Warsaw and Osceola.

Capt. Burbage killed 30 and captured 150 Federals in Cedar county.

The Neosho prisoners, after subscribing some kind of oath, were released.

MARRIED,

In Bethania, on Thursday last, by the Rev. G. F. Bahnson, Mr. WILLIAM PETERSON, of this place, to Miss PAULINA STOLTS.

DIED.

In this place, on Tuesday last, Mrs. HENRIETTA M. MURCHISON, relict of the late R. Murchison, in the 49th year of her age.

"Blest soul, how sweetly dost thou rest
From every toil and care,
Enjoying now, on Jesus' breast,
Bliss far beyond compare!"

THE MARKETS.—In this place Wheat is selling at from 80 to 90 cents, with a downward tendency. Corn 75c; Flour $2½ a $3; Butter 15c; Eggs 6c to 8c; Bacon 15.

Salisbury, July 15.—Bacon 14c a 15c; Corn 75c a 80c; Flour $2.75 a $3; Salt $3.25 a $3.50.

SUPREME COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Decision on the Stay Law.

JOHN BARNES vs. JNO. T. BARNES *et al.*

The provisions of the Act of Assembly, passed on 11th of May, 1861, commonly called the "Stay Law," forbidding jury trials, and trials before Justices of the Peace, and the issuing of executions, and sales under executions, and deeds of trust, held to be unconstitutional and void.

This was an action of Debt, tried before Heath, J., at the last Spring Term of Wilson Superior Court.

During the pendency of this case in the Superior Court, the defendants pleaded, since the last continuance, the following act of Assembly:

AN ACT TO PROVIDE AGAINST THE SACRAFICE OF PROPERTY AND TO SUSPEND PROCEEDINGS IN CERTAIN CASES.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That no execution of *fieri facias* or *venditioni exponas* founded upon a judgment in any suit or action for debts and demands due on bonds, promissory notes, bills of exchange, covenants for the payment of money, judgments, accounts and all other contracts for money demands, or contracts for specific articles, other than those upon official bonds, or in favor of the State, or against non-residents, shall be issued from the passage of this act, by any court of record or magistrate, for the sale of property, until otherwise provided by law; nor shall there be any sales under deeds of trust, or decrees, unless by the consent of parties interested, until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 2. Where such executions have issued and are now in the hands of officers, whether levied or not, the officer having such executions shall return the same to the magistrate or court from whence they issued, without further execution thereof, and executions upon the same judgments shall not issue again until the operation of this act ceases: *Provided,* That this act shall not be construed to discharge the lien which has already been acquired by the taking out such execution.

SEC. 3. There shall be no trials of any cases requiring the intervention of a jury, nor upon warrants before a Justice of the Peace in any suit or action for debts or demands due on bonds, promissory notes, bills of exchange, covenants for the payment of money, judgments, accounts, and all other contracts for money demands, or contracts for specific articles.

SEC. 4. This act shall not apply to liabilities upon the part of public officers, either to the State, counties, corporations or individuals; nor to State, county or corporation taxes; nor to debts hereafter contracted; nor to debts due the State, nor to debts due from non-residents, nor to the annual collection of interest: *Provided,* That no note, bill of acceptance, or other obligation, the consideration of which is any debt or obligation at present existing, shall be held or considered as a debt hereafter contracted.

The interest which has accrued since the first day of January, A. D., 1861, or which may hereafter accrue, upon any bond or promissory note, which was payable before the passage of this act, may be collected by action of debt or assumpsit, before any justice of the peace, if the amount of interest sued for be within his jurisdiction and if not then in the county or superior courts; *Provided, however,* That no warrant or suit shall be brought except for the interest of one year or more, (always making an even number, by computing the time from the day when the interest upon such bond or promissory note began to accrue.

SEC. 6. That any person who is about to remove his property out of the State without the consent of his creditors, shall not be entitled to the benefit of this act.

SEC. 7. That all mortgages and deeds in trust for the benefit of creditors hereafter executed, whether registered or not, and all judgments confessed during the continuance of this act, shall be utterly void and of no effect.

SEC. 8. The time during which this law is in force shall not be computed in any question where the statute of limitations comes in question.

SEC. 9. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 11th day of May, A. D., 1861.

And on the cause being called for trial, defendant's counsel urged the provisions of the said act, as a reason why he should not go to trial and why judgment should not go against him. His honor overruled the objection and ordered the trial to proceed, and on a verdict being rendered for the plaintiff, passed a judgment and ordered execution, from which the defendants appealed to this court. Questions involving the constitutionality of the Stay Law arose at this term on motions for the issuing of executions on judgments in this Court, which are all considered in the opinion of the Court.

B. F. Moore, for the plaintiff.
Strong, for the defendants.

Pearson, C. J.: The plea, since the last continuance, by which the defendants claim the benefit of what is commonly called the "Stay Law," presents for our decision the question of the constitutionality of an act of the late session of the General Assembly—entitled "An Act to provide against the sacrafice of property and to suspend proceedings in certain cases." The same question was raised in every case decided at this term, where judgment in the court below is affirmed, by motions for judgment, and that execution shall be issued.

Whether, in the present condition of the country, the statute be expedient, is a question of which we have no right to judge. Our province is to give judgment on the question of the constitutional power of the Legislature to pass the statute.

In the discharge of this duty, we are relieved by the fact, that a question of such importance is not now presented for the first time, so as to put upon us the responsibility of making a decision on the strength of our own convictions; for we find that the line has been plainly marked, in fact, "blazed out" by many previous adjudications, so that it can be easily followed, and all we have to do is to make our applications of well established principles.

The right and the duty of this court to give judgment on the constitutional power of the Legislature in making statutes, is established by so many elaborated opinions of this court, and of the Supreme Court of the United States, and of our sister States, as to make a further discussion or citation of authorities, a useless attempt at a display of learning; so we assume that question to be settled.

Our opinion is, that the statute under consideration, so far as it opposes the right of the plaintiff to a judgment in the court below, or the motions for a judgment in this court and for execution, is void and of no effect, because it is in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and of the Confederate States, which, in this respect, is the same, and, also, of the Constitution of this State.

1st. It is patent, by the face of the statute, that it does "impair the obligation of contracts" This is settled. Jones vs. Crittenden, 1 Car. Law Repr. 385. In that case the argument is exhausted, and we only add "we concur in it."

It is suggested that this case is distinguishable on the ground, that when the statute in question was passed, the country was in a state of established revolution, or in a state of "contemplated revolution," in reference to which the Legislature acted, which revolution has been carried out and consummated by a subsequent ordinance of the Convention, by force of which all acts done in reference to, and in anticipation of, the revolution, are ratified and confirmed as incidents thereto.

This proposition, however much weight it may be entitled to in a political forum, cannot, by reason of its generality, be appreciated by a legal tribunal, and a mind accustomed to the investigation of questions of law, "grasps at it, as at a shadow." But to avoid a complication of our question, we pass over the legal difficulty of the maxim "that which is void cannot be confirmed" and let it be admitted, that on the 20th of May, when the ordinance of the Convention, by which this State was withdrawn from the Government of the United States, went into effect, the statue under consideration was in full force and effect, so far as restrictions by the Constitution of the United States were concerned, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the State of North Carolina had never been a member of, or in any way connected with the Government of the United States, so as to bring up the naked question, what was the legal effect of the ordinance adopting the Constitution of the provisional government of the Confederate States, made on the same day, but some few hours after, the ordinance above referred to. The ordinance afterwards passed by which the permanent Constitution was adopted. Here was a period, say seven hours, during all of which time the State of North Carolina, in reference to her connection either with the United States or with the Confederate States, was absolutely sovereign, and the statute in question, by the admission made for the sake of the argument, was in full force and effect. Is it not clear to the certainty of a demonstration, that the effect of the ordinance adopting the Constitution of the Confederate States which in express words provides "No State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts" was, to abrogate or make void or of no effect, this short-lived statute, on the ground that it was inconsistent with and in violation of the Constitution then adopted?

The position that the words of the Constitution are, "No State *shall* pass any law," using the words in the future tense, therefore any law which had already passed, although it impaired the obligation of contracts, was to be allowed to continue in operation, is a play upon words, and is not worthy of the gravity of the subject.

The evil which the Constitution intended to guard against at present, was not the *act of passing such a law, but the effect incident to the operations of such a law;* and respect to this, whether it was passed before or after the adoption of the Constitution was immaterial. In illustration, suppose, during its unfettered existence of seven hours, the State had passed a law making tobacco a legal tender in the payment of debts. After the adoption of the Constitution of the Confederate States, would tobacco have still continued to be a legal tender? most assuredly not, for the time of the passage of the law was immaterial. If all laws either opposed to the express provisions of the Constitution then adopted were to continue in operation because they had been passed beforehand—all of the acts of the General Assembly should have been subjected to rigorous scrutiny before the State was admitted into the Confederacy.

It is a well illustrated principle of constitutional law, that upon the adoption of a new Constitution, or an amendment of the Constitution, any and all laws previously existing, are *ipso facto,* annulled and become void so far as they are opposed to and conflict with the new or amended Constitution—on the same reason that a statute repeals all statutes previously enacted inconsistent with its provisions, and a will revokes all former wills—or an order from head quarters countermands one previously given, so far as it conflicts with its meaning and intention and obvious policy.

2. But, apart from the Constitution of the Confederate States, we are of opinion that the statute is in plain violation of the Constitution of the State on two grounds.

1st. "The declaration of rights," fixes the principle of free government, by affirming in section 12, "no free man ought to be deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the law of the land."

It is settled that, by force of this section, the Legislature has not the power to deprive A of his horse and give it to B, or to deprive E of his office and give it to C, or D of his debt and give it to F—in other words, the Legislature cannot deprive a citizen of his vested rights of property. See Hoke vs. Henderson, 4 Dev. 1 and the case there cited. So the question is, can the Legislature deprive a citizen of his debt, which is a vested right and a part of his estate or property, in the broad sense in which the word is used in the section above cited, including all rights of person and and rights of property, either by conferring the right on a third person, or by releasing it to the debtor, or by taking from the creditor the right to have judgment and execution for his debt according to the course of the courts. Manifestly, if a creditor is deprived of his right to have judgment and execution for his debt he is thereby deprived of his right to the debt, which consists in his right to enforce payment, and the ground of hope that this disposition is not to be absolute and perpetual, but only "until otherwise provided by law" which is held out by the wording of the statute, does not at all vary the question of power, because the power to deprive one of his debt for an indefinite time is the same as the power to deprive him of it absolutely, and so far as the creditor is concerned it makes no difference whether the debt be given to a third person or be released to the debtor, the violation of the rights of the creditor is the same, and the power that can do the one can do the other.

2d. The statute is unconstitutional, because it violates she 4th section of the "declaration of rights." The legislative, executive—*supreme judicial powers* of government ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other.

Suppose the Legislature should pass a statute that the Governor, in the recess of the General Assembly, shall not embody the militia of the county of Rowan, or shall not embody the militia of the State, or shall not do any act of his office, would "the legislative and executive powers of the government be kept separate and distinct from each other?" Or suppose the Legislature should pass a statute, that the Supreme Court shall not give judgment or issue execution in the case of Barnes vs. Barnes, or shall not give judgment and issue execution in any actions for debts due on bonds, promissory notes, &c., when in the trial of the case, in the court below, the instruction of a jury was required, or shall not give judgment and issue executions in any suit or action, founded either on contract or tort, brought before it by appeal from the Superior Court, would the legislative and supreme judicial powers of government be kept separate and distinct? In other words, would not the assertion and exercise of this power on the part of the Legislature destroy the independence of the executive and supreme judicial powers of the government, and subvert the government established by the Constitution, by centering all powers in the legislative department, and making a despotism, instead of a free government, where the powers are divided, and given to separate departments, each acting in its appropriate sphere, as a check on the other?

Such, it seems to us, would be the r[esult] the concession of the power assume[d by the] Legislature in the passage of the sta[tute under] consideration.

This result is not avoided by t[he argument] the restraint on the Courts is con[tained in the] statute to action for debts [due on bonds] of contract, and that it is not abs[olute but] merely "until otherwise provided by law"—for it is a question of power. If the Legislature has the power to impose this restraint on the Courts until otherwise provided by law, it has the power to do so without the provision to remove the restraint when we have better times and it shall be easier for men to pay their debts, and if it has the power to impose this restraint on the Courts in respect to matters of contract, it has the power to extend it to matters of *tort,* and then a man who is stronger than I may take away my negro or my horse or drive me out of my house, and the laws of my country will give me no redress because the temple of justice is closed. A power to suspend or to abolish the administration of justice cannot exist in a free government, without law and tribunals to administer it. There can[not be] no government; it is anarchy, which is [worse] than despotism; and yet the power [lies] in the passage of the statute nec[essarily] by logical deduction leads to that [result].

If there be such a power in the [Legislature] we are, with all our boasted free [institutions] infinitely behind the monarchy of [England] respect to the protection of our righ[ts] and rights of property. Blackstone, the [great] ed commenter on the constitution and laws [of] England, vol. 1st, page 102 says, "a third [principal] ordinate right of every Englishman is that [of] applying to the Courts of justice for the redress of injuries. Since the law in England is the supreme arbiter of every man's life, liberty and property, courts of justice must at all times be open to the subject, and the law be duly administered therein. The emphatic words of Magna Charta, are these, *"nulli negabimus aut differemus rectum vel justitiam,* and therefore every subject for injury done to him, *in terris, in bonis, vel persona,* by any other subject, be he ecclesiastical or temporal, without any exception, may take his remedy by course of the law and have justice and right for the injury done to him, freely without sale, freely without any denial and speedily without delay.

Upon the whole we are satisfied that without reference to the Constitution of the United States, or to that of the Confederate States, our State Constitution gives ample protection to its citizens against all encroachments on the part of the legislature upon the rights of property and the remedy by such rights, and has been given to that clause of the Constitution of the United States, which prohibits laws impairing the obligation of contracts, is, that the courts found there a provision expressed in direct and positive terms, upon which it was more convenient to put their decision, than it was to refer to fundamental principles embraced in the Constitution of the several States although not expressed in words so direct and positive; for in truth no government can be free, unless the constitution provides for the protection of property, the due administration of the law and the independence of "the supreme judicial department." Let the several motions for judgment and executions be allowed. PER CURIAM. Judgment affirmed.

TOWN AFFAIRS.

COMMISSIONER'S HALL, June 18, 1861.

Board met, Mayor presiding. Messrs. Belo and Patterson absent. Mr. Siewers of the building committee, appointed at last meeting, reported the new building on the Commissioner's lot is in progress and soon ready for occupation.

Mr. Fries' project of altering the course of [the] gutter was not granted, owing to the contemplat[ed] course of the same, and adjoining lot owners [ob]jecting. The Board however directed the S[uper]Commissioner to effect some alterations an[d] pairs in the same. Some defects in the [gutter] running past Henry Blum's were report[ed] was ordered that the street Commissioner [make] the necessary repairs under the direction of Dr. Martin. Mr. Blum was appointed to superintend to re-construct the culvert on Marshall Street.

Mr. Blum reported defects where Marshall and Shallowford Streets intersect. It was ordered that the Street Commissioner effect the necessary repairs as soon as possible.

Dr. Keehln presented the petition of Mr. Chitty, asking compensation as Patroll. The Board considers Mr. Chitty not legally bound to perform patroll duty, and therefore declines granting his request. Dr. Martin presented a bill purporting to be due Jno. Wimmer, Town Constable, for impounding and feeding two lots of hogs. The Board allows him half the fine and cost for his services. An application of Rev. R. DeSchweinitz for an abatement of nuisance, was laid over to the next meeting of the Board.

A warrant for a month's wages was made out for Jno. Wimmer, Town Constable. Whereupon the Board adjourned.

COMMISSIONER'S HALL, July 2nd, 1[861].

Board met, Mayor presiding, Messrs Be[lo and] Martin absent. The Secretary being absent [pro tem.] Patterson consented to act as such, *pro tem.*

The minutes of the last meeting were read [and] adopted. The application of Mr. R. DeSchwei[n]itz for abatement of nuisance, laid over from last meeting, was taken up. The board declined making any order in the premises, but advises Mr. DeSchweinitz to consult with the owner of the lot where the nuisance is said to exist.

The Building Committee heretofore appointed, report that they had built an addition to the north end of the Engine-house the size of said addition being 13x75, giving ample room for the Lockup, tools, &c.,

The Mayor presented a bill for Fluid, which amounted to $51 10 cents. Ordered to be paid.

The Hog Law was then taken up and discussed at length, when Mr. Patterson moved that a committee of three be appointed to modify the same and report at next meeting. Messrs. Patterson, Blum and Keehln were appointed said Committee. The Board directed that the present hog law be suspended so far as it affects hogs belonging outside of the incorporate limits. Board adjourned.

Randolph Cotton Yarn

AND **Brown Sheetings** will be kept constantly on hand, at Factory Prices, Wholesale and Retail, by H. W. BRUMMELL.
High Point, N. C., May 3, 1861.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Sec'sion.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 97
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

THE DATES OF THE RATIFICATION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES CONSTITUTION.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Rat'fication.	Vote of Con.
[illegible]	March 13 '61	87 to 5
[illegible]	March 16 '61	96 to 5
[illegible]	March 21 '61	101 to 7
[illegible]	March 25 '61	68 to 2
[illegible]ssippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.		

CLAIMS FOR THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

THE Central Committee for Forsyth County desire all persons holding claims against the county for articles furnished the Committee, or for boarding or hauling Volunteers, &c., to present them to the Committee, which will meet every Monday morning, at the office of the Treasurer, to audit the bills and accounts.

According to the rules laid down by the Board of Claims at Raleigh, it is required that every bill must be minutely specified. Every item must state distinctly what it is for: If for tents, how many yards, price for goods and price for making. If for clothing, what price per yard; trimming, and what for making. Bills must state time, date and names of [illegible]rded. Bills for Equipments, Board, and Transportation, each to be in se-

The District Committees have as yet [illegible]rts as to what is required per month [illegible]r Districts. The remainder are required [illegible]eport at once. The Treasurer is instructed to [illegible]y no more allowance to families, as many have [illegible]en sent with orders, but alone to the Treasurer of the District Committee, who is to draw monthly the amount required for his District.

☞ COUNTY BONDS for one hundred dollars each, running from one to five years, bearing 6 per cent. interest, with interest coupons attached, payable every 1st of July, and receivable also as County Taxes, can still be had on application to the Treasurer of the Central Committee.

E. A. VOGLER,
H. W. FRIES,
E. BELO,
L. BELO
H. A. HOLDER.
} Central Committee.

Salem, N. C., July 15, 1861.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1861.

Zadok J. Stafford vs Alfred Pettiford, } Attachment levied on Land.

It this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the aforesaid defendant is not a resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the People's Press for 6 successive weeks, for said defendant to be and appear before our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Forsyth at the Court House in Winston, on the first Monday in September next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken pro confesso according to law.

Witness, A. J. Stafford, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1861.

A. J. STAFFORD, C. C. C.

TO OUR PATRONS AND FRIENDS.

WE earnestly request all persons indebted to our firm, "to walk up to the Captain's office and settle." Under the operations of an act passed by the Legislature at the late extra session, we cannot coerce payment; but taking it for granted that men ought to be honest, and that all honest men are gentlemen, we ask you to settle your accounts by notes, and to renew notes of long standing. There is no "trick" in this, as the [illegible] section of the act will show. This renewal will make old debts collectable. We only [illegible]w who will settle, taking it for granted [illegible] who will not thus settle, never in[illegible]der any circumstances.

H. M. LASH & CO.
6-tf

Profits and Quick Sales.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and customers that he has come to the conclusion to change his manner of doing business. From and after the first day of January, 1861, he will sell his goods exclusively for cash or its equivalent. By doing this he will be able to sell his goods for less money than he [illegible]ells on a credit, which he will make apparent to any who may give him a call.

All persons having accounts with me will please call and settle by cash or note,—cash preferred.

☞ A new lot of CLOTHING and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS just received by express which will be sold low for cash. Give us a call.

P. A. WILSON & CO.
Winston, Jan. 4, 1861.

WANTED

[illegible] INFANTRY SERVICE
[illegible] YOUNG ACTIVE MEN
[illegible] OF GOOD CHARACTER.

THE undersigned having been appointed to raise an Infantry Company in this and the adjoining counties, for the State troops of N. C., invite all anxious to serve their country to come forward and enlist.

Fifteen Dollars Bounty paid as soon as mustered into service, regular pay from ELEVEN to TWENTY-ONE dollars per month, commencing from day after enlistment.—Uniform, board, and medical attention furnished free. Those desiring to enlist can do so by applying to the undersigned at their respective places:

CAPT. WM. H. WHEELER,—Chaffin's Hotel.
LIEUT. H. C. BANNER,—C. L. Banner's, Esq
" RALPH GORRELL,—Gorrell's Store.
" J. SHEPPERD,—Hon. A. H. Sheppard's.

To my Customers.

FROM and after this date the CASH SYSTEM will be strictly adopted in my business without regard to persons, except where mutual accounts are kept. The passage of the Stay Law compels me to take this course.

R. L. PATTERSON

Tracts for the Soldiers.

REPRINTED AT RALEIGH, N. C.

"A Voice from Heaven,"	4 pages.
"Private Devotion,"	" "
"Don't put it off,"	" "
"The Act of Faith,"	" "
"All-sufficiency of Christ,"	" "
"The Sentinel,"	" "
"Self-Dedication to God,"	" "
"Motives to Early Piety,"	" "
"Come to Jesus," (formerly 64 pages,) now in 32, and in 8 four page tracts.	

Approved by all the Pastors of this City.

A large edition of the above should be printed before the type is distributed, as it will cost $40 to re-set them. The number and variety will be increased as the funds are given.

$100 pays for 150,000 pages; $20 pays for 30,000, and $1 pays for 1,500 pages.

Donations to be sent to the Agent, which he will acknowledge by letter, and report to each of the Pastors of this City. More than 50,000 pages of new tracts have been sent to the soldiers in Virginia.

WM. J. W. CROWDER, Tract Agent.
Raleigh, June, 1861.

Pay Your Taxes.

THE citizens of Forsyth County are hereby respectfully informed that I have received from the Clerk of the County Court the list of taxable property for the year 1860, and hold it ready for inspection. They are further notified that I will attend

At Old Town,	on Monday the 15th of July,
" Bethania,	on Tuesday the 16th do
" Sides',	on Wednesday the 17th do
" Pfafftown,	on Thursday the 18th do
" Blackburn's School-house,	Friday 19th do
" J. M. Stafford's,	on Saturday the 20th do
" M. Stewart's	on Monday the 22nd do
" Kernersville,	on Tuesday the 23d do
" Adams'	on Wednesday the 24th do
" N. Gurley's,	on Thursday the 25th do
" Sedge Garden,	on Friday the 26th do
" Winston,	on Saturday the 27th do

for the purpose of receiving from the inhabitants of the several districts, in said County, their respective taxes; when and where it is expected they will be promptly paid, as I am obliged to settle all taxes on or before the first day of October next. The tax is $1 50 on the poll, and 50 cents on the $100 valuation of Land and Town property.

M. MASTEN, Sheriff.
June 14, 1861.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA HEARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
march 29, 1861. 49-1y

COD LIVER OIL AND COD LIVER OIL JELLY

A new preparation flavored so as to conceal the taste of the Oil. Cod Liver Oil in Capsules, at the DRUG STORE.

JOS. UTLEY,

Grocer & Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 22, 1860.

CIGARS.

A LARGE assortment of Segars, embracing the most favorite brands. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

SOAPS,

IN Great Variety at the DRUG STORE.

Denslows' Benzine,

FOR removing grease, &c., from Silk and Woolen goods. For sale at the DRUG STORE

SOUTHERN PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the SALEM DRUG STORE,

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49-tf

Reynold's Fine Cut

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sal at the SALEM DRUG STORE

Spaulding's Cephalic Pills,

WILL cure headache in three minutes. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

FRESH CHESAPEAKE OYSTERS,

IN CANS. For Sale at the DRUG STORE.
April 4th, 1861

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale At the DRUG STORE.

Concentrated Leaven,

FOR making Bread, Tea Cakes, &c. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

To the Public.

OWING to the great convenience of having CASH to buy cattle, and the late act of Assembly in regard to collecting money, (known as the stay law,) I am compelled to adopt the cash system, and I will sell beef henceforth for CASH ONLY.

☞ All persons having fat cattle for market would do well to call on me before disposing of them.

J. P. VEST.
Salem, N. C., May 17, 1861. 4-3m

Ranger's Notice.

Taken up by Willi[illegible] Newsom, in Waughtown, a stray sorrel mule, supposed to be about 8 years old, and valued at $5. Said mule is lame in the left knee, no brand or mark perceptible.

A. CHITTY, Ranger.
July 2, 1861.

Take Notice!

THOSE indebted to me will confer a favor by paying up immediately. My books have been placed in the hands of E. A. Vogler, Esq., for settlement.

J. P. SHAFFNER.
Salem, May 31, 1861. 6-tf

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1861.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized as much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department,* and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle.* Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., March, 1861.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily, except Sunday, by 7½ o'clock, p. m.
Closes daily, except Saturday, at 9 p. m.

Southern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily, except Sunday, by 1 p. m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 10, a. m.

Jefferson Mail (Western,) arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

Wytheville (Va.) Mail (Western,) arrives Wedue-day, Friday and Sunday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 9p. m.

Reidsville Mail, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

Greensborough Mail, (via Kernersville,) arrives Tuesday and Friday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m.

Walnut Cove Mail, (via Walkertown and White Road, arrives every Sunday by 9 a. m.
Closes every Saturday at 6 a. m.

Winston Mail arrives daily, except Sunday, by 7 p. m.
Closes, daily, except Sunday, at 7½ p. m.

Office Hours:—From 7 to 11½ a. m.
From 1 to 5 p. m.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE.

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administr'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpœnas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.,
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.,
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
March, 1861.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT FOR THE GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, White-wash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store.

A. T. ZEVELY.
March, 1860. 50 tf

Em'l Reich's Shoes,

AT THE BOOK STORE

THE subscriber has deposited a choice lot of LADIE'S SHOES, of his own manufacture, at the Salem Book Store, where his friends and the public can be accommodated.

E. REICH.
March 16, 1860. 48-tf.

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnishes ever brought the market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1 EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.;

all of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.

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SPAULDING'S PREPARED GLUE
Scotch and Macaboy Snuff, at the DRUG STORE.

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FOR making BEER. One bottle makes 10 gallons. Price 25 cents.
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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

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